

Notices to Consignees.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES CO.
NOTICE.
THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery—
Ex. *Alphie*, 7th September.
H. M. & Co. 1. ... 1 case Sundries.
Ex. *Tigre*, 5th December.
... 1 basket Feathers.
O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, December 19, 1867.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Company's steamship "*DONNA*," are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods before the 7th instant, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, January 6, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CHAUS BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. C. JAMISON in our Firm ceased on the 30th September last.
The Business will in future be carried on by Mr. J. BARTON under the Name or Style of JAMISON & BARTON, as heretofore.
JAMISON & BARTON.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
AS my Engagement ceases in May next, all outstanding Accounts for the past Two Years must be sent in immediately for payment.
MARY HASTELOW RANDLE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BILLY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Business of the Undersigned will be carried on at Pedder's Hill, Mr. EDWARD R. HOLMES having retired from the same.
GEO. HOLMES, Ship and General Broker.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE FALCONER as Administrator of the Estate and Effects of JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT, deceased, in the Business of a Ship Chandler and General Store Keeper lately carried on by the said JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT at Victoria, Hongkong, ceased on the first day of January last, and that Mr. James William Pearce has purchased the said Business and will in future carry on the same under the Style or Firm of "Fawcett & Co."
Dated the first day of January, 1867.
Administrator of the Estate and Effects of JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT, deceased.
J. W. PEARCE.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. H. P. M. WAGTHERS and H. ALPHE OBYMANNS ceased to be Partners in our Firm since the 31st December ultimo.
GAYMANS & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.
A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS, Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. MURRAY DUNN-MEYERHOFF, in our Firm ceased on the 15th instant, and the said Firm will be continued under the Style of SHERRIFF & Co. in Bombay, instead of VALLI MANOHAR ALLOOBYN as heretofore.
SHERIFF & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or Firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day commenced Business as Ship Broker.
S. L. HEINEMANN.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1866.
A. FERGUSON & Co.

HE Business will be henceforth carried on under the same Name by the Undersigned.
A. D. MITCHELL, J. D. MEYERS, and HENRY FEHRS.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself, as PUBLIC TRADING INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, at this Port, under the style and Firm of GUNDY & Co.
ALFRED A. GUNDY.
Shanghai, June 1, 1865.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this Port.
H. J. DRING, Marine Surveyor.
Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq., at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.
J. C. SAUNDERS, Chap. Mtn, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow.
Foolchow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership hitherto existing between DORINDO DO ROZARIO, ALEXANDRE MARCAL, JR., and ANTONIO DOS SANTOS in the Printing Office at Foochow, was dissolved on the 12th November, 1867.
ROZARIO & Co.
Foolchow, November 16, 1867.

WITH reference to the above, the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. ROZARIO & Co. as Printers in Foochow, will be conducted by the Undersigned, who have this day established themselves as Printers under the Firm of ROZARIO, MARCAL & Co.
DORINDO DO ROZARIO, ALEXANDRE MARCAL, JR., Solicitor.
Foolchow, November 16, 1867.

FRANK & HORTZ, General & Commission Agents.
NAGASAKI.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.
BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

I have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or Firm of VAN OORDT & Co.
(Sd.) W. C. VAN OORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this Port as a General Commission Merchant, under the Style and Firm of GIFFORD FORBES PARKER & Co.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. A. SZUSZOCK in our Firm ceased yesterday by lapse of time.
BOYD & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
THE Premises situated in Queen's Road, Stanley Street, and at present occupied by Messrs H. Mansu & Co.
For particulars, apply to LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to GAVIN THOMPSON, at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO LET.
FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs O. Hock & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For Terms, &c., apply to G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO or three Rooms, suitable for Offices, or otherwise, facing the Praya, West.
Apply to J. S. HOOK SON & Co.
Hongkong, September 3, 1867.

TO LET.
THE whole or part of a HOUSE situated in Queen's Road Central.
For particulars, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1867.

TO LET.
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Hongkong, January 28, 1867.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns, rent moderate.
Apply to LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET.
A BRICK and Stone Built GODOWN at Wanchai, capable of containing about 10,000 piculs.
Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 3, 1867.

TO LET.
N. O. I. PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, May 24, 1867.

TO LET.
FURNISHED or unfurnished OFFICES in BANK BUILDINGS, immediately opposite the Hotel Company's Premises.
Also, Coach HOUSE and STABLE for 5 Horses, situated on the Robinson Road, Water and Gas laid on, with the use of an Enclosed Grazing Paddock adjoining.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. EDMUND SHARP, Solicitor.
Hongkong, August 20, 1867.

TO LET.
THE extensive and eligible PREMISES, Corner of Hollywood Road and Shelley Street, lately in the occupation of H. M. Government.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, September 4, 1867.

TO LET.
A LARGE ROOM fronting the Queen's Road, suitable for either an Office or a Shop.
Apply at the MEDICAL HALL, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, September 20, 1867.

TO BE LET.
A SHOP, situated in the best part of the Queen's Road, with Show Cases and Fittings complete.
N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be had with above, if required.
Address "Z," care of Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, November 28, 1867.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs EMMETT & SANDERS.
For particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

TO LET.
A SHOP, situated in the best part of the Queen's Road, with Show Cases and Fittings complete.
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Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

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N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be had with above, if required.
Address "Z," care of Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, November 28, 1867.

New Advertisements.

RECEIVED EX MAIL STEAMER AND SHIP "*EUGENE & ADELE*," Direct from Marseilles.
A LARGE and varied assortment of French BONBONS in bottles, suitable for Christmas Presents.
CHAMPAGNE.
CLARETS.
Breakfast CLARETS.
Dessert CLARETS.
SAUTERNE.
VERMOUTH.
ABSINTHE.
SHERRY.
BRANDY.
French PRESERVES.

BUTTER.
MACARONI and VERMICELLI.
GRUYERE CHEESE.
French VINEGAR.
Salad OIL.
Spanish and French OLIVES.
MARASCHINO.
SYRUPS.
Loaf and Crushed SUGARS.
Patent DEDICATED MILK &c., &c.
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

AT THE STAG HOTEL STORES, NO. 110, QUEEN'S ROAD, Just Landed.
THE TWO-WEED.
PICKLES, JAMS, SAIT, VINEGAR, CURRANTS, HERBS, Raspberry VINEGAR, CATSUP, MUSTARD, LOAF SUGAR, BLACK KING, GINGER BRANDY, SOOTH'S OLD TOM, CHAMPAGNE in pipet, CHEDDAR CHEDDAR, Prime YORK HAMS.
EDMUND HOLMES.
Hongkong, January 9, 1868.

HE Undersigned has just received, by Steamer *Savonada*, a few SHEEP, ready dressed and for sale in quarter. Also some GAME.
J. FRISBY, 33, Praya.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN BEG to announce the arrival from England of their New Stock of FANCY GOODS, consisting of—GENTS' Silk and Wool, Flannel, and Long Cloth SHIRTS, Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambswool DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS, Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambswool SOCKS, LADIES' Cotton and Merino STOCKINGS, GENTS' COLLARS, in all the newest styles, DENT'S Town-made KID GLOVES, DENT'S Buck and Doeklin DRIVING GLOVES, Quai's Paris Silk and Drab FELT-HATS, FANCY SOFARS, TIES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, UMBRELLAS, CHOLERA BELTS, DAWSON'S BOOTS and SHOES, PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, and every article requisite for the TOILETTE.
WALKING STICKS & CANES in great variety.
Hongkong, December 28, 1867.

SAYLE & Co. Victoria Exchange. SOLICIT inspection of their NEW STOCK, specially prepared for the coming Season, forming the largest and best assortment of GOODS they have yet offered.
(Comprising)—Black Glaces, Plain and Fancy Silks, at old prices, Linsey, Rep, Wool Plaid, and all the newest designs for Ladies' Dresses, a large assortment of Evening and made-up Skirts, Crinolines, Muslin Embroideries and Laces of all descriptions, The newest styles in Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, etc.

MANTLES and JACKETS of the newest designs and materials. The Millinery and Dress Making Departments are under the management of two experienced West End assistants. The Tailoring Department is now well supplied with every description of Cloth, for Autumn Wear, including Blue, Black and Scarlet Broad Cloths.

Blue and Black DOESKINS, Naval and Military CLOTHS, 3/4 and 6/4 TWEETS and Doeskins, Witneys, Beavers, &c Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery of all descriptions. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves from well-known Makers.

TIES and SCARFS in great variety. Felt Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Mating and Floor Cloths.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery of all makes. Latest Styles. Household Linens of every description. Black and Drab Felt HATS, Black and Drab Paris and Beaver Dress Hats.

Merchants' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, August 6, 1867.

New Advertisements.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.
By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong.
638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX. FIFTH EDITION, 1865. Price, \$6.
Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book—
CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.
Four Treaties with China.
1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.
2.—Treaty with the United States.
3.—Treaty with France.
4.—Treaty with Russia.
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Articles of Trade with China.
1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.
4.—Description of Articles of Import.
5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.
Foreign Commerce with China.
1.—Port of Canton.
2.—Port of Cheuchow or Swatow.
3.—Port of Ningpo in Hainan.
4.—Port of Amoy.
5.—Port of Foochow.
6.—Ports of Tamsui and Taiwan in Formosa.
7.—Port of Ningpo.
8.—Port of Shanghai.
9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in the Interior.

10.—Port of Tientsin or Chefoo.
11.—Port of Tientsin.
12.—Port of Newchwang or Yangtze.
13.—Colony of Hongkong.
14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.
Foreign Commerce with Japan.
1.—Intercourse with Japan.
2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.
3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce, Nagasaki, Kanagawa and Hakodadi.
4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.
5.—American Compact with Leuchew.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.
Money, Weights, &c., in China.
1.—Chinese Currency.
2.—Chinese Numerals.
3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.
4.—Measures of Capacity.
5.—Measures of Length.
6.—Chinese Land Measures.
7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.
Western Money, Weights, &c.
1.—Annamese Money, &c.
2.—Port of Saigon.
3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.
4.—Siamese Money, Weights, &c.
5.—Netherlands India.
6.—Philippine Islands.
7.—Selling Directions for Panay I.
8.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.
9.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.
10.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.
11.—Ceylon.

12.—English and French Weights, &c.
13.—United States of America.
CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.
Tables on Price, Exchange, &c.
1.—Comparison of Prices.
2.—Relating to Exchanges.
3.—Relating to Time.
4.—Comparison of Weights.
5.—Measurement of Cargo.
6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII, for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c., have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. These for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, H. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on 'Movements in Bullion,' has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

The 'Appendix' of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to CHARLES A. SAINT, (Late A. Shortred & Co.) China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

INSURANCES. THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNAL & Co. Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW, For "*BOREAS*," on Sunday next, the 19th instant, at 7.30 A.M.
MAILS BY STEAM:—The Contract Packet "*BEYLAH*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 1st February, and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. of that day.

After 11 A.M. all Letters, &c., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a late fee of 18 cents for each Letter and two cents for each Newspaper, Book or Packet of Papers. The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 1 P.M., and for Newspapers, Books or Patterns, Noon on the 1st February.

Further late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 1.30 to 1.50 P.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building. All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of one Shilling in addition to the postage. Letters posted after 11 A.M. will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters will be posted on the morning of the Packet's departure, which will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinances 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.
F. W. MITCHELL, Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong, January 16, 1868.

UNDER DESPATCH. For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Formosa*, on Sunday, the 10th inst. at 8 A.M.
Memo. of Cargo per the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Formosa*, from Shanghai:—

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow. —		
<i>Formosa</i> , on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 8 A.		
Mssrs. of Cargo per the P. & O. S. N. Co.		
steamship <i>Formosa</i> , from Shanghai —		
SILK.		
	Rates.	Cases.
London,.....	1,419	7
Southampton,.....	13	—
Marseilles,.....	194	—

NOTIFICATIONS.

ROY & POODROW.—
on SATURDAY, 16th, at 7.30 A.M.
"BENARES" will be
at the usual Mails for
on SATURDAY, 16th, at
the Post Office for
the reception of Ordi-
nary Letters, and for
Letters, &c., until 11 A.M.
Letters, &c., will be
added to the usual
late fee of 18 cents for
each two cents for each
Packet of Postage, and
Office is at 1 P.M., and for
Letters, &c., until 11 A.M.
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added to the usual
late fee of 18 cents for
each two cents for each
Packet of Postage, and
Office is at 1 P.M., and for
Letters, &c., until 11 A.M.

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 16th January, 1868.	
Barometer, 9 A.M.	30.166
Atmospheric, 6 P.M.	64
Dry Bulb, 9 A.M.	65.0
Wet Bulb, 9 A.M.	55.0
Maximum S. Rgr., 9 A.M.	68.0
Minimum S. Rgr., 9 A.M.	54.0
Max. Sun's Rays, 9 A.M.	103
Minimum on Grass, 9 A.M.	46.0
Previous Rain on Grass, 9 A.M.	0.00
24 hours, 9 A.M.	0.00
Wind, 9 A.M.	N.E.
Force, 9 A.M.	2
Cloud, 9 A.M.	1
Osine, 9 A.M.	4
Weather, 9 A.M.	Fine.

MARRIAGE.

January 16, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Beach, M. A., Colonial Chaplain, Edward Whitley, Esq., to ISABELLA GLENCAIRN, eldest daughter of John Townsend, Esq., Commander of the Fort William.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1868.

AMERICA IN CHINA.

WHEN advertising in a late issue to American interests in China, we noted the confirmation which had been given to believers in American desire for annexation by some recent official acts. We had not then noticed a communication, signed by General James L. Kierman, and addressed to the Editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, in the manner in which our own suppositions are verified by this document is somewhat curious. We reproduce the letter in full below, as it bears upon a matter of considerable importance to British interests in China. The Consul advocates the acquisition of Wosung in a manner which would totally change foreign relations with China as far as the coast is concerned. According to the policy at present pursued there has been a tacit understanding between all the Treaty powers, that no matter what steps are taken as to establishing "settlements," no territorial acquisition shall be made by any one of them. That France has long desired to free herself from this well understood, if unwritten, agreement is no secret; it remains to be seen whether the United States will also pronounce against the present line of policy, which has hitherto, as regards France at all events, been maintained solely by the uncompromising attitude assumed by Great Britain. During Mr. Wade's tenure of office as *Chargé d'Affaires*, he more than once positively intimated Consul officials, that the word "cession" as applied to the ground occupied by British residents, was not to be used. French officials still use the words "Concession Française," and have thus maintained a silent protest against the views of Great Britain, although it has been hitherto understood that the French Government has acceded to our expressed desire to avoid the assumption of direct Imperial authority over the land occupied by its subjects. If, however, the United States Government should decide upon "acquiring" Wosung, the thin edge of the wedge will have been inserted, and as we can do no more than protest, the matter really rests with the American Government, which certainly has the means both monetary and political of attaining any such end. One thing is certain—that if the "acquisition" of Wosung by the United States becomes an accomplished fact, France will immediately follow suit, and Great Britain must then, in self-defence, assume a responsibility from which she now shrinks. We cannot say that we regret the prospect thus opened up, as we see in a British "protectorate" of various points upon the coast the best means of eventually benefitting the empire. But we cannot but urge upon the British Government the desirability of coming to some clear understanding upon the matter with other Treaty powers, or it will find itself ignominiously "left out in the cold" as regards any negotiations which may take place, and the time has passed when a "protest" from Great Britain carried the weight of something more than a mere expression of opinion. The following is the letter to which we refer. The italics are our own. It is headed—

AMERICAN FOOTHOLD IN CHINA.—CARD FROM GEN. KIERMAN.

EDITOR BULLETIN.—In your issue of the 11th instant, I notice an editorial headed "American Foothold in China," in which you advocate the acquisition of Wosung by the United States as a colony in the same manner in which the British hold Hongkong. From my experience as Consul in China, I earnestly endorse your advocacy, and believe that Wosung, from its topographical position is the place which, for our mercantile and other interests, should be acquired. It is the tongue of land at the junction of the Yangtze and Whang-poo Rivers, 14 miles nearer the sea than Shanghai. The heaviest freighted vessels can at any time come and anchor there, which they cannot do at Shanghai, on account of the "bar" between Wosung and that place. Being at the junction of the Great River and the Whang-poo, it would afford a safe anchorage in the way of trade, while all such advantages which Shanghai now possesses, could be transferred thence by a railroad now talked of, and which, by land, would be only seven miles long.

The objections that we want no territory outside the United States is practically refuted in our purchase of Alaska and our acquisition of the Bay of Sonoma, Shanghai men, who were induced by the two prisoners to take passage for Hongkong under promise of getting a salary of \$8 a month, with food and clothing. On their arrival here, they were further induced to go on board the Macao steamer, and were then on a fair way to the sweet-smelling barracks, had not a passenger opened

In my "Notes on China," published in your paper, I advocated the acquisition of Wosung several months ago. I am pleased to see that in your desire for the welfare of the country, and appreciating the future greatness of San Francisco, you second my views, and now, through you, I call on the merchants of this city to take immediate action, and by their influence on Congress, shortly to reassemble, to secure this most important "foothold" in China.

We have a representative there now, the Hon. Anson Burlingame, who, I know from my own experience, can effect more with the Chinese Government than any other foreign representative and who would most ably and effectually carry out the wishes and interests of the country as conveyed to him.—Yours, respectfully,

JAMES L. KIERMAN, U. S. Consul.

We must take the liberty of doubting general Kierman's assertion as to Mr. Burlingame's power with the Chinese Government. On the contrary, we can positively state that individually the American Minister was able to effect less without the aid of his colleagues than the ministers of either England, France or Russia. That he accomplished what he did was chiefly that his sincere cordiality as regarded British interests assured him of the British representative's support in most questions, and that in those which did not concern us he was at liberty to act as he saw fit having no opposition to dread on the part of his colleagues who were not ill pleased at his taking the onus of inducing fresh concessions. It was far different from the other Treaty powers whose arms hitherto have been so dependent upon their mutual interests that the act of one affected all. That the British minister is the chief, if not only, supporter of the new mission is significant, and we may add that we are confidently assured that the matter was under discussion at the British Legation before Mr. Burlingame even received the offer he has accepted.

In another column, we give what purports to be a true version of the scandal, with which the Queen's name has been so wantonly associated. We are not acquainted with the mysteries of the royal domestic ménage, but we suspect that if Her Majesty really does prefer the unsophisticated service of a single servant to the formal humilities necessary perhaps to the management of a large official household, the fact is quite sufficient to account for the origin of the spiteful scandal. It is not likely, however, that the royal woman who, in her youth, refused to permit the exercise of ministerial patronage to the displacement of members of her household, will be terrified in her mature years by the imputations of disappointed milliners, or by unfavourable rumours which have no better foundation than the prurient imaginations of an aristocracy, whose manners and whose morals are such as to make the currency of malicious slander possible among them.

LOCAL.

THE Reading Society met again, at the London Mission house last evening. About 60 persons were present. The readings were very successful, especially those by Henry Murray and D. Crawford, Esqs. The former gentleman effectively rendered some scenes from "King Lear," and the latter gave much humorous point to a comic piece.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. C. Woodward, Assistant Magistrate at Balasore, Bengal. He had just returned from a visit to relations in China, where his amiable manners and well cultivated mind had gained him many friends.

THE DE SOLLA TROUPE.

This Company made their second appearance in Hongkong at the Theatre Lyman last evening, and were most loudly applauded. Their music was well rendered by demonstration which it lacked in numbers. The Misses Daskwood were sparkling and vivacious, and Miss Lizzie Daskwood sang the song "The Death of Nelson" with spirit, and with a degree of excellence scarcely to be expected from one so young. The gem of the evening from a musical point of view, however, was the Miss March Ridgway's masterly performance (if we may be allowed to apply such a term to a lady's efforts) of De Beriot's well-known "sixth" air for violin and piano forte. It was most exquisitely rendered, and Miss Ridgway was heartily applauded at its conclusion. An advertisement in another column announces a third concert on Saturday evening, and we notice that in view of numerous engagements made to the managers they have declined to reduce the price of admission. Suffering as the Colony is "from impoverishment," this is a move in the right direction, and we hope a full house will be the result.

OUTTING AND WOUNDING.

This charge against two Taipings had been pending for a long time till the recovery of the wounded man, was again under consideration by the sitting Magistrate this morning. Mr. Caldwell for the prisoners, and Mr. Gaskell for the prosecution. The wounded man was identified, and some of the witnesses cross-examined for the defence; but as we have given the facts on a previous occasion, they need not be reproduced at this stage of the proceedings. A further remand was granted.

KIDNAPING FROM THE NORTH.

The two Chinese mentioned last evening as in custody for having attempted to kidnap a number of Northern Chinamen, were brought before Mr. May this morning; but the case was ordered to be put aside pending reference to H. E. the Governor. It appears that the victims were eleven Chinese men, who were induced by the two prisoners to take passage for Hongkong under promise of getting a salary of \$8 a month, with food and clothing. On their arrival here, they were further induced to go on board the Macao steamer, and were then on a fair way to the sweet-smelling barracks, had not a passenger opened

their eyes to the real state of the case. They at once ran ashore, and refused to go upon which a row resulted, the police interfered, and the two prisoners were taken into custody.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the above Company was held this afternoon, at the offices of the agents, Messrs Heard & Co.—Mr. J. B. Edicott in the chair. There were present, among others, Messrs Heard, Deacon, Hitchcock, Laprak, Hazell, Krosser, Kere, Anderson, Hart, Wolf, Sassoon, and Notley.

The Chairman, having read the half-yearly report, proposed that it should be adopted, along with the accounts for the same period; which motion was seconded by Mr. Deacon.

Mr. G. Anderson proposed an amendment to the effect that no dividend should be given, and that, instead of \$25,000 as proposed by the Directors, \$50,000 should be set aside for the reserve fund to reduce the debt; while the balance should go to the next year's account. He said that they had received a dividend of 10 per cent on the first half-year, and he thought that was enough while a heavy debt was hanging over them.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Laprak. Mr. Hitchcock remarked that the same proposal had been made at a meeting of the Directors, but as there was a majority of 4 to 3 against it, it unfortunately fell to the ground. He concurred entirely with the view taken by Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Deacon said that some people liked to have their dividend, and that was the only reason why it had been so decided.

Mr. Anderson: But it is such a trifling sum.

Mr. Kere suggested that it would be better for the Chairman to make the duty required alteration in the report, and thus save the appearance of hostile action on the part of the shareholders.

This having been done, the paragraph of the Report, as corrected, was read by the Chairman as follows:—

The accounts are now laid before you, and show the working of the steamers for the past six months. After paying all Company's Running Expenses, Salaries, Premiums of Insurance, Interests on Loans, and outgoings of every description up to December 31st, there remains a sum of \$57,124.94 in the hands of the Company. Of this amount the Directors have appropriated \$50,000 to the Reserve Fund, and assuming that you would agree with them now, as at the last meeting of Shareholders, that the best investment of this Fund would be the redemption of the Loan on the Company's steamers, they have employed it for that purpose, and thus reduced the Loan to \$120,000, and that the balance of \$7,124.94 be carried forward to the next half-year's account.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the Report as amended; which, having been again seconded in due form, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Deacon next proposed that the insurance on the Company's steamers be reduced to the amount of the loan; which was seconded by Mr. Sassoon.

Mr. Heard observed that only the three running steamers were insured.

Mr. Cook asked what arrangement existed as to the payment of the debt, and if any sum had been repaid, and that Mr. Hitchcock replied that \$25,000 was the sum fixed; but that it was arranged by the Directors some time ago to pay off as much as could be spared from the monthly receipts.

Mr. Cook said he thought, as the Bank charged higher interest than they gave, it should be so paid off as the receipts came in.

Mr. Laprak proposed that the auditors should receive \$125 each, and that Mr. Hart should be appointed an auditor in place of Mr. Sassoon; which, having been seconded by Mr. Hitchcock, was carried.

Mr. Anderson then asked why the line between Canton and Macao had not been tried.

Mr. Deacon replied that it had been found cheaper to allow the steamers to lay idle than to run them on that line, they had last fully \$3000 by the experiment.

Mr. Hitchcock remarked that he was glad the question had been asked, because a good deal had been said in the papers and elsewhere, on the subject, and he thought now would be a favorable opportunity to give some statistics and facts regarding the matter.

Mr. Heard stated that, during the two months of 1866 (September and October) the number of the line between Canton and Macao was \$10,210. The expenses of the steamer had been previously reduced to a minimum, in spite of which a loss of \$1,200 a month was certain. There was literally scarcely any freight between the ports, and the only support was Chinese passengers, of whom there were about 400 a month. The other boats, he believed, earned about \$4,000 a month; but they were not used for passenger service, and involved much less expense than the line of the Company. It would be a certain loss to attempt to run the steamers on that line, as even the passenger traffic was less now than it was in 1866.

Mr. Anderson having admitted the reasonableness of the reply, a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

The British has brought down the first number of a new paper, the *Hio-go and Osaka Herald*, published in connection with the *Japan Herald*. In this paper we read:—

On the 1st January, 1868, the opening of Hio-go and Osaka was inaugurated by a Royal salute of the Japanese flag, which was flying all day at the mainmast head of all the men of war in harbour, this with the hoisting of the British ensign at the Consulate was the only ceremony observed, and thus the new ports opened to foreign trade and a fresh field found for enterprise and commerce.

The proposed settlement of Hio-go is still but an empty plan, marked here and there with stakes to denote the positions of the streets, the sea wall and bank are nearly completed as are also the Custom-house and Government offices, and we hear that the sale of the land will take place probably towards the end of the present month.

A notification issued by Sir Harry Parkes, and dated January 1st, is as follows:—

The undersigned hereby makes known to all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty that the port of Hio-go and the city of Osaka are this day opened to British trade, in accordance with the stipulations of the London agreement of the 6th June, 1862, by which the execution of the provisions of the Treaty of Yedo in respect to the said port and city was deferred until this date.

The Regulations of Trade attached to the said Treaty will therefore come into effect at Hio-go on and from this date; in the same manner as at the other open ports; and the undersigned has agreed with the Japanese Government that British trade at Osaka shall be conducted in accordance with the annexed Regulations, until experience shall show in which manner these may be advantageously modified.

Pending the receipt of Her Majesty's Commissions, Francis Gerard Myburgh, Esquire, now Her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, will officiate as Consul for the Consular District of Hio-go and Osaka, and John Frederick Lowndes, Esquire, will act as Vice Consul for the same district. The Consul will for the present be stationed at the port of Hio-go, and the Vice Consul at the city of Osaka.

The undersigned has to direct the attention of Her Majesty's subjects to his Notification of the 17th of May, 1867, as containing the conditions upon which building land may be leased by British subjects at Hio-go and Osaka, and in order to estimate the number of lots that should be put up at the first public sale, it is desirable that British subjects wishing to lease land at either of these places should signify their intention to the Consul or Vice Consul respectively at an early date.

(Sd) HARRY S. PARKES.
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation,
Osaka, January 1st, 1868.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRADE AND RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS AT OSAKA.

ART. I.—As Osaka is not an open port no foreign merchant vessel can anchor there. Until arrangements shall be made for the establishment of a Custom-house at Osaka, foreigners wishing to import goods into that city must enter them at the Custom-house at Hio-go, according to the Regulations of Trade attached to the Treaty, and must pay duty there unless duty has already been paid on the same at some other open port of Japan. In the same way, all goods exported from Osaka by foreigners must also be clear from, and pay duty at Hio-go, before they can be shipped on board any foreign vessel at that port.

ART. II.—Lighters, towboats, and passenger boats, propelled by steam or sails and belonging to foreigners, may ply between Hio-go and Osaka for the conveyance of cargo and passengers under the Regulations hereto annexed, and subject to the provisions of the Regulations of Trade attached to the Treaty.

ART. III.—Foreigners living at Osaka shall be free to go where they please within the following boundaries, namely:—On the south to Yamatogawa from its mouth as far as Fushimura; and on the north from that place through Kiojiyama to Sada. The town of Sakai is outside the limits, but foreigners will be at liberty to visit it. The road between Osaka and Hio-go lies outside the limit of ten ri from Kioji. No objection shall be opposed to the free circulation of foreigners either by land or water in every part of the city of Osaka open to the Japanese public.

ART. IV.—The foregoing articles may be revised at the end of six months, or earlier should it be deemed necessary.

The following notification has also been issued:—

It being necessary, on the opening of Hio-go and Osaka to British trade, that due provision should simultaneously be made for the peace and order and good government of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects resorting to, or becoming resident in that Port or City, the undersigned hereby notifies for the information of all subjects of Her Majesty, that in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the 86th clause of the Ordinance of Her Majesty in Council of the 25th day of March, 1863, he has this day made and established and caused to be printed and to be exhibited in the British Consular offices at Hio-go and Osaka, the following Regulations, which will have effect in the manner provided by the said Order in Council, throughout the Consular District of Hio-go and Osaka, until the pleasure of Her Majesty thereon shall be made known.

Any breach of these Regulations may be punished by any of the following penalties as provided by the 86th clause of the said Order in Council, namely,—for each offence, imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, without imprisonment,—and with or without further imprisonment for continuing offence not exceeding in any case 25 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation,
Osaka, 1st January, 1868.

REGULATIONS.

I.—Every British Vessel on entering the port must show her colours, and keep them hoisted until the master shall have reported her arrival and deposited her papers at the Consulate office.

II.—Masters of ships on depositing their ship's papers at the Consulate office must also deliver a copy of the import manifest, together with a list of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew on board.

III.—When a vessel is ready to leave the port, the master will obtain a port clearance from the Custom-house, which document together with the manifest of his export cargo, and a list of persons not forming part of the crew intending to leave the port in his vessel, must be delivered at the Consulate office before the ship's papers can be returned to him. Masters of British vessels must always give twenty-four hours' notice before they can clear at the Consulate.

IV.—Stores, Ballast, Cinders, or any other substances tending to lessen the depth of the anchorage, shall not be thrown overboard within the limits of the harbour; but must be discharged at such place or places as may be indicated by the Consul.

V.—Any vessel having on board gunpowder or any other explosive substance in any quantity over and above that which is required for the use of the ship, must report the same at the Consulate office, and until it is discharged, must anchor only in such berth as shall be assigned to her.

VI.—Cannon or fire arms may not be fired from British Merchant vessels in the harbour.

VII.—The time within which seamen are allowed to be on shore is limited to the hours between sunrise and sunset. No boat or vessel (other than a duly registered British ship) shall hoist the British Ensign within the limits of the Consular District, unless authorized by the Consul to do so; nor shall she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British Ensign as not to be distinguishable from it. Neither shall any British subject hoist the British Ensign or any other flag not distinguishable from it over any place or residence on shore without special authority from the Consul.

IX.—All cases of death occurring either aloft or on shore must be immediately reported at the Consulate office.

X.—No British subject may establish a boarding-house, eating-house, or other place of entertainment, or a butcher's shop, or keep or slaughter pigs, sheep, or cattle without the sanction of the Consul, and under such conditions as he may require.

XI.—Gunpowder, or other explosive substances can only be stored, on shore or aloft, at such place or places as may be indicated by the Consul.

XII.—No British subject may ride or drive in any street, road or public thoroughfare in a furious or careless manner.

XIII.—No Dog belonging to a British subject shall be allowed to go about the streets or public thoroughfares unmuzzled between the 16th of June and the 15th of November of each year.

XIV.—At Hio-go British subjects may not go beyond the limits laid down in the Treaty of Yedo, namely, "ten ri in any direction, that of Kioji excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than ten ri." At Osaka, they may not go beyond the limits laid down in the Regulations on the subject which is published in a Notification by Her Majesty's Minister of the date.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND "MR. BROWN."

THE LONDON SCANDAL.

London is the centre of England. The Queen the centre of London. Her presence in the light of the aristocracy—her absence their sorrow. Her going out and coming in—her down sitting and uprising—when and where she walks or rides—how she speaks—who attends her—are carefully noted and greedily read. After thirty years of a model domestic life, with domestic fame travelling round the globe, and herself the idol of the British public, an American statesman to find the London atmosphere full of secrets, the name of the highest lady in the land connected with one of her lowest subjects; the names of the "Queen and Mr. Brown" on the lips of all classes, from the rag-picker in the street to the peer in the realm. The Queen is seldom seen in London. She sits back and forth from Windsor Castle only to meet the duties of State. She seldom sleeps at Buckingham Palace, her town residence. She likes the retreat at Windsor, and lives near the room where the Prince Consort breathed his last. The solitude of the Isle of Wight is a favorite with her, for she can ride twenty miles in her own dominion without being seen. Among the Highlands at Balmoral she lays off Queen and plays the woman. Driving around in a low wheeled carriage to which is attached a rind of a pony, she visits the sick, the infirm, and the poor. Her carriage is loaded with comforts which she distributes with her own hand. Her coming to any house is a benediction. All the Londoners dislike. They pay for the pomp and show of royalty and they want it. They give the Queen a salary of \$5,000 a day in gold. They furnish the palace, her state carriages and her hundred horses, the plate for royal banquets, and also pay for the outfitting of all royal carriages. Her refusal to join the guests of life—the closing of the palaces and her refusal to play the Queen deeply offend the Londoners. It harms trade they say, and the sufferings of the poor for the want of employment are laid at the Queen's door. Her ministers have pleaded with her to meet the public demand. *Punch* has lampooned her with his most effective sarcasm. A less worthy retirement is soon attributed to the Queen than grief for the Prince Consort.

WHO IS MR. BROWN?

Mr. Brown is the Queen's confidential servant. Her Majesty found him at Balmoral. On her first visit to that castle after she became a widow, she found a servant silent, and sad and obsequious, very attentive, very efficient, a man who seldom spoke a word. On inquiry she found this man had been a servant long in the employ of Prince Albert. He enjoyed the confidence of the Prince. The Queen took him at once into her employ, and it is said into her affection. Being a Highlander he came into the presence of Her Majesty in full costume, that is with bare legs, to the great scandal of the full-dressed lackeys in the palace. From step to step Brown went up till he had become the prime minister of the Queen's household. He had found a friend between the Scotch and the English in the Queen's presence. All sorts of stories were started and are still in circulation. At one time it was reported that she would marry Brown if she had to abdicate. The Queen is known to be a spiritualist, upon which it is said that she believes the spirit of Prince Albert to be in this man. All possible influences have been brought to bear to remove him from the Queen's service. She is well aware of the scandal connecting her name with Brown's, but she will not yield one jot. To the impassioned expostulation of her ministers she replied by an impassioned wave of the hand, which induced the ministers to back out and depart.

HOW BROWN LOOKS.

Wherever you find the Queen, there you will find Brown. He is a shrewd Scotchman, who knows that there is no power behind the throne but the can touch him. He is a coarse, common looking sort of a fellow with iron-grey hair. He is about fifty years of age, nervous and wiry, with quite a stoop in his gait; coarse, hard features, which make him look like a collier or ditcher dressed up, and quite uncomfortable in his new clothes. He is about as unattractive looking a person as any day laborer about our wharves. He is nervous, busy, meddlesome, but he attends strictly to his duties. He seems to know nothing, and certainly seems to care nothing for the detestation in which he is held by the servants of the Queen, and the nation at large.

THE QUEEN AND BROWN ON CANVAS.

The opening of the Royal Academy at London for the season is a great event. The aristocracy attend the opening. An extra charge is made the first day, and all

London goes because there is a jam. At the opening in May last a genuine sensation was produced. One picture excited the attention of all visitors. Crowds hung around it through the whole day. This picture occupied one side of an apartment. It was called the "Widowed Queen." The scene is laid at Osborn. She is represented in a close fitting habit, and robed wholly in black, as usual, her widow's cap being hidden under her hat. She is mounted on an elegant black horse, and is represented as reading a dispatch, while a letter fallen from her hand lies on the ground. In the foreground, at the head of her horse, stands the noted Brown, as complete a likeness as was ever drawn of mortal man. He is represented in his Highland costume. He was put in the prominent position that he occupies, it is said, by order of the Queen. I was present when the Academy was opened and this picture first exhibited. The room in which it hangs was crowded with the nobility and the elite of London. It was known that a grand likeness of the Queen was to be the leading feature of the Exhibition. All were on tip-toes to behold this great work of art. But no one knew that Mr. Brown was to be exhibited also. When the curtain was rolled up there was an inexpressible howl of indignation. Some ladies actually covered their faces. "It's Brown! it's Brown! what a shame!" was heard all round. Throats were made to cut Brown's head out of the canvas, and it will be done if the people have a chance. Crowds surrounded the picture all the time, as people will look at a disagreeable object, and this picture is highly offensive to the Queen's subjects.

THE REAL FACTS ABOUT MR. BROWN.

The Queen can have no society. No subject can speak to her without her permission. She is as isolated as the statue of Nelson on the top of the column at Trafalgar Square. On the death of the Prince, who had done all the business of this State, she found herself alone with the kingdom, and an immense household to take care of. She could get nothing done. Her orders had to run through a dozen or twenty hands. The royal servants have a routine out of which they will not go, even for the Queen. It takes about twenty to do one man's work. The servant who opens one door will not open the next. The one who brings a pitcher of water will not fill the glass. The Queen found in Brown, a prompt, able and attentive servant. She gave him full charge of her domestic arrangements. If she wishes to ride or walk, have a carriage or a railroad train, her orders go through Brown. He is attentive, and obsequious, but is an excellent business man. One of the Queen's characteristics is promptness. She expects this of her servants, and Brown meets this exactly. He attends the Queen in all her journeys. He presides over that portion of Windsor Castle appropriated as the Queen's residence. Into it none of the royal servants enter without his permission. He has more influence over the Queen than any living man in the Kingdom, and he will hold his position while the Queen holds hers. But by his thoroughly detailed by the household. Little he cares for that.

BROWN AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

The coming and going of the Queen from Windsor is heralded in the court papers. All London goes to see the arrival or departure. She has a special train to herself. A right royal train it is. It consists of three coaches, an engine elegantly adorned, and a pilot engine that runs before. Nothing is allowed on the track while the royal train is running in or out. Twenty minutes before the train leaves London nothing is allowed to start from Windsor. Nothing leaves London till the signal is given that the Queen has reached the royal station at her castle. It costs the Queen \$500 for the round trip, which she pays out of her own pocket every time the train runs from Windsor to London and back. Over this train Brown exercises supreme control. In the presence of hundreds of people who gather in and about the station to witness the royal sight, Brown enters the middle coach to be occupied by his royal mistress, and examines everything to see if all is right. He stands on the crimson carpet stretching from the outer door to the Queen's coach. He looks steadily into the eyes of the crowd who are kept back by the railing and by the police, and does so with the look of a servant of the lower class, yet with a shrewd and "canny" look as any Scotchman who ever crossed the Atlantic. His quick ear catches the sound of the advancing cortege. The Queen's train starts at half-past five. It is twenty-seven minutes after five and Her Majesty has not yet appeared. Said the officer who stood beside me on the crimson carpet in answer to my question, "Is not the Queen late?" "Do you see that clock? It is now twenty-nine minutes past five. In half a minute those doors will open, the Queen will enter, take her seat, the whistle will sound and the train be in motion half after, precisely." Sure enough, at the exact moment mentioned at the doors were thrown open, the Queen, headed by Brown, entered. A short, thick set German-looking woman she was, dressed wholly in black, followed by her younger children and the ladies of her household. She walked with a sharp, imperious tread, looking neither to the right nor to the left. Brown handed her into the coach. The door went to with a slam, Brown gave the signal and disappeared in one of the apartments. The train moved on the exact moment, amid faint cheers to the Queen, and loud execrations on "Brown."

BULLDOG.

THE STAMP ACT IN NEW YORK.

The *Sunday Mercury* says—The other day, in a neighboring city, without hint or warning, the "detectives" made fifteen thousand dollars from six hundred storekeepers, who, mostly ignorantly, infringed on the provisions of our Revenue Law. Considering that our people have not yet grown accustomed to the severities of a Stamp Act, it was the civic duty of the Government officials to warn their fellow-citizens of their danger. But one of the evils of the revenue-system is that officials do not look on the public as their fellow-citizens, but as their victims—pigeons to be wiled, caught, and plucked. In the name of morality, and for the sake of public utility, it is demanded of the Government to abolish that system which inevitably tends to make merchants thieves, officials plunderers, and the whole people liars and prevaricators.

EMETICS.—An Irishman was summoned for refusing to pay a doctor's bill, when he was asked why he refused to pay. "What for should I pay?" said Mike; "sure he didn't give me anything but some emetics, and the niver a one could I keep in my stomach at all at all."

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.
For SPAIN, P.N.A. & COUTTA.
For "REITER" on Wednesday next,
the 22nd instant, at Noon.

It is hereby notified for general information that from and after this date, all Letters sent to this Office for transmission by the French Mail Packets running between Hongkong and Shanghai, to places other than Shanghai and Yokohama, must be prepaid.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 8, 1867.

It is hereby notified that henceforward correspondence addressed to Portugal may be forwarded via Marseilles in the Mails by both the French and English Packets at the following rates of postage, viz: For a letter under 1 oz. of weight, 20 cents; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 40 cents; above 1 oz. 40 cents and not exceeding 1 oz. 60 cents; for every additional ounce, 20 cents. Prepayment of the postage on Letters is optional; the postage on Newspapers and other Printed Papers cannot be prepaid here. Letters may be registered, provided double the ordinary postage be paid in advance.

J. SIMPSON,
Assistant Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 8, 1867.

It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warrant which will come into operation on the 1st January next, the postage (British and Foreign combined) upon Letters not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, sent in the United Kingdom addressed to Officers in the Army serving in the Colonies, or sent by Officers in the Army serving in the Colonies to the United Kingdom, will be reduced to Six Pence, and therefore that on and after the date named, upon all Letters of this description addressed to the United Kingdom which may be posted at this Office the reduced rate of Six Pence per 4 oz. will be levied, in addition to the postage according to the tariff scale; provided that the following conditions be complied with: viz: that the signature of the Officer sending the Letter be superscribed thereon, together with the signature of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Corps or Detachment in which such Officer is serving, or the signature of the head of the Department to which such Officer belongs.

All Letters which may be forwarded under the regulations of this Warrant will be subject, in addition, to the payment of any foreign postage which may be chargeable thereon.

Officers' Letters, therefore, which may be sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom via Marseilles will be subject, in addition, to the French transit rate of 4d. per 4 oz., for example: the rate of postage will be—

FOR A LETTER.
Via Southampton.
Under 1 ounce, 12 cents.
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 24 "
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 36 "
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 48 "
For every additional ounce, 12 "

Via Marseilles.
Under 1 ounce, 20 cents.
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 40 "
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 60 "
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 80 "
For every additional ounce, 20 "
Letters which may be posted unpaid or insufficiently paid will be liable to the deficient postage, together with a further rate of Six Pence.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

It is hereby notified for general information that in future the postage upon Newspapers forwarded from Hongkong to the undermentioned places through the United Kingdom will be charged at the following reduced rates, viz:—
FOR A NEWSPAPER NOT EXCEEDING 4 OZS. IN WEIGHT.

Addressed to	Via Southampton.	Via Marseilles.
Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili.	Cents 6	Cents 8

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, October 8, 1867.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE of Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. has this day been removed to their old Premises adjoining the Cathedral.

HONGKONG, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Ship-chandlery BUSINESS of the Underigned has been temporarily removed to Scott's Lane, No. 33.

FREEMAN, RODATZ & Co.
Hongkong, December 9, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Office of the Underigned is removed to the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEDY & Co., Queen's Road.

EDWARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, November 30, 1867.

REMOVAL.
THE Underigned have this day Removed their STORE from Praya East to the PREMISES No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD Central, formerly occupied by the CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

MALDEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1867.

FRENCH.
THE Advertiser, a PARISIEN, is desirous of giving some French Lessons on moderate terms. Address X. X., care of Office of this Paper.

THE OFFICE of the Underigned is REMOVED to GARDEN STREET, Corner of LYNDHURST TERRACE.

Intimations.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.
BRITISH CONSULATE,
CANTON, June 6th, 1867.

THE Underigned hereby gives notice that in consequence of the decease of Mr. E. L. LANG, lately British Consul Agent at Macao, the functions of the British Consular Agency at that Port will be temporarily discharged by Mr. PRO MARQUES, subject to and pending the sanction of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, and of H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Office of the British Consular Agency is for the present established at No. 23, Rua da Feitoria at Macao.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.
Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the BUILDING of a Granite DOCK on the Grounds of the Company at Kowloon, of the following dimensions, viz:—

150 feet Long.
12 " Deep.
30 " Wide on Bottom.
For particulars, apply to
J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 13, 1867.

NOTICE.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

MR. N. J. EDE has resigned the Acting Secretaryship of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Mr. C. D. WILLIAMS is this day appointed Secretary, and is authorized to sign Policies of Insurance on behalf of the Society. The offices of the company are now those lately occupied by Messrs LYLE, STILL & Co.

(Signed) W. KESWICK,
Chairman of the Committee.
Hongkong, July 4, 1867.

MESSRS GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of Shanghai, Foochow and Hankow have been appointed Agents for the Society at these Ports.

(Signed) W. KESWICK,
Chairman of the Committee.
Hongkong, July 4, 1867.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, 4th January, 1868, will be published No. 1 of a New Volume of the

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

A General Weekly Newspaper, having already a large circulation in the Out-ports than any other paper.

Subscriptions for Hongkong and the Southern Ports, including postage, \$9 per half Year, \$17 per Annum, payable in advance, may be sent to the Office of the Daily Press.

Subscribers wishing numbers to complete Volumes 1 and 2 should apply early, as some of them are nearly out of print.

Shanghai, December 10, 1867.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) 12s per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE, AND LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged 1s. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 60 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED.

HONGKONG, May 1, 1867.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN, a situation as Clerk or Book-keeper. A nominal salary would be accepted, immediate employment being a greater object.

Highest references can be given.
Address "R." China Mail Office.
Hongkong, December 27, 1867.

Intimations.

BOWRA & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Water Boats in constant readiness to supply Ships with Pure Fresh Water.
Sails made and repaired on the Premises.

THE Members of the late Hongkong Volunteer Corps are hereby requested to return without delay to the Underigned, the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.

HONGKONG, March 13, 1867.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

THE Hon. J. WHITFIELD, Esq.,
Hon. JOHN DENT, G. THOMSON, Esq.,
WARRICK DELAND, Esq.,
Directors.

H. B. GIBB, Esq.,
W. ADAMSON, Esq.,
WALDMAN NISSEY, Esq.,
R. BRAND, Esq.,
PALANKE FRAMER, Esq.,
Rev. J. J. IRWIN, D.D.,
A. HEARD, Esq.,
Ivor MURRAY, Esq.,
H. B. LEMANN, Esq.,
M.M.D.

Committee of Management.
The Hon. J. WHITFIELD, Esq., Chairman.
The Hon. SUTHERLAND, Esq.,
The Hon. G. J. THOMSON, Esq.,
G. J. HELLAND, Esq.,
R.N.

DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

Captain A. OVERBURY, assumes the duties of Superintendent from this date, to whom or to the committee any information required in connection with the "Home" should be applied for.

Hongkong, September 21, 1866.

Wm. T. COLEMAN & Co.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
117, Front St. California & West Ets.

Mr WILLIAM GASKELL,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

REMOVED to No. 2, CLUB CHAMBERS
D'Agular Street.

Opposite Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, August 28, 1866.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attended by the debilitating effects of the above climate, find in this wonderful remedy a kind of insurance whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed if it cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

At the request of the Underigned, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., have taken temporary charge of the following Insurance Companies:

The Commercial Union Assurance Company, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company, Universal Marine Insurance Company Limited.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 2, 1867.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. declared in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Head Office, London, on the 5th September last, will be payable at the office of the Company, West Point, on and after the 30th November instant.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, November 26, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Underigned beg to inform Masters of vessels bound to this port, that they have always a large Stock of CANVAS, EUROPEAN ROPE, TWINE, and other Shipchandlers' Stores, as well as Salt Provisions continually on hand, which they are able to dispose of, at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased at in any of the China Ports.

KARUTH HENRISEN & Co.
Manila, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of STEAM COAL deliverable to the Customers here.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to this Office.

JAMES BROWN,
Deputy Commr. in Charge.
Office of Maritime Customs,
Canton, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.
ALEX. BOYER having engaged the services of Mr. H. MAURICE, lately with Messrs H. MAURICE & Co. is prepared to execute any orders for DRESS MAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

Hongkong, October 14, 1867.

NOTICE.
It is hereby notified that the portion of Robinson Road which lies between Castle Road and Bonbau Road is CLOSED to the Public from this date during certain Alterations and Repairs.

By order,
W. WILSON,
Surveyor General's Office,
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day to the 10th day of January next inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underigned with a list of Premia contributed by them up to the 31st October last, to afford the distribution of the 25 % Profit reserved for the Contributors to the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Underigned at or before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, for the supply of SPARS, TIMBER and TIMBER MATERIALS, for the use of this Establishment.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at this Office.

A. B. PRICE,
Naval Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, January 8, 1868.

"STAG HOTEL."
SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, July 22, 1867.

Billiards! Billiards! Billiards!
COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS.

ENTRANCES.—Queen's Road, (next door to Messrs SAYLE & Co.), and Stanley Street.

Ice and Fancy Drinks of all descriptions.

Four First-class English and American Billiard TABLES in good order and repair.

F. SIMONS,
Proprietor.

F. S. will also be glad to repair, re-cover, level, and thoroughly overhaul BILLIARD TABLES, at a reasonable rate, for any Gentlemen who may require his services.

Commercial Billiard Rooms,
Hongkong, July 30, 1867.

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

WHO would attend a GYMNASIUM? when half-an-hour at the above exercise is sufficient for the day's constitutional, combining the necessary exertion of manual labour with the interest attached to a Game of skill.

A Soda FOUNTAIN with the latest Cordial Drinks (for teetotallers) continually in play. While the Underigned will be a guarantee for the quality of the stronger drinks supplied, having brought out a choice assortment of WINES and SPIRITS from England.

EDWARD PARKER,
Late Adm.
Hongkong, May 20, 1867.

SECOND TO NO ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.

W. M. P. MOORE,
HAIR DRESSER.

On the Corner of Queen's Road and Peel Street.

Shaving, 25 cents.
Hair Cutting, 50 "
Clipping, 50 "
Setting Razors, 50 "
Hongkong, November 27, 1867.

WM. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.
Duddell Street,
(Opposite French Consulate.)
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

THE Underigned is ready to receive Tenders for the CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned Stores to Yokohama:—

PORTER, 150 Hogsheads.
LIME JUICE, 60 boxes.
ANNUM about 11 Tons.
MAGAZINE ACCOMMODATION in addition about 5 Tons.

A. H. PRICE,
Naval & Victoria Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, December 18, 1867.

VIEW OF HONGKONG.
MR. BAPTISTA begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will be prepared to receive orders for COLOURING the Lithographic View of Hongkong issued with the *Overland China Mail* of 16th Nov. at the following rates:—

Full Coloured, \$5.
Washed in, \$3.
Shaded in Pencil, \$1.50.
A Specimen of the Full Coloured Lithograph can be seen at this Office.

Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

Intimations.

THE Underigned has leisure daily for a few hours to TEACH CHILDREN, Ladies and Gentlemen, of Hongkong to play on the Piano Forte.

GEORGE PRESENT,
Care of Mr. VOLKMAN, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, October 12, 1867.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS.

JOHN PATTERSON & Co.,
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
16, Queen's Road West, and
Acheson's Yard, Praya West,
Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.

MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES ERECTED, in the Best Style.

LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on the Shortest Notice.

Apply to C. M. BROWN,
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Agency of this Company, has been opened in Macao, under the care of Messrs Margeson & Co., and that Captain Carroll has been appointed Surveyor for the Company at that Port.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, September 28, 1867.

DIETETIC BAEI, the new DIET, so highly recommended by the Faculty to those suffering from derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Apply to GEO. GLASSE,
The Victoria Dispensary,
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CHRISTMAS and Wedding CAKES,
Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Batafia &c., BISCUITS.

Bonbon and Rimmel's ROSE WATER CRACKERS.

MINCEMEAT, CAVIARE.
Choice new FIGS & Blooms MUSCATS.

Chocolate Bonbons, Carlsbad WAFERS.
Nougat, FRUIT, Assorted Dessert FRUITS.

Groceries in GRAVY, Truffled CHICKENS, Truffled ORZOANS, Potted Sevrin SALMON.

Russia OX and Reindeer's TONGUES in Jelly.
Christmas TREE ORNAMENTS.

STEREOSCOPIES, GRAPHS, SCOPES.
New Operative Transparent VIEWS.
Meridian CALENDARS, Novel DICE, and ANEROIDS, THERMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPE, Courier BAGS, Writing CASES.

Bronze FIGURES, Meerschaum PIPES, and Cigar CASES.
Hongkong, December 9, 1867.

PROQUET, GAMES TOYS, &c., &c., in great variety, at MISS GARETT'S Millinery and Drapery Establishment, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, December 9, 1867.

ASTOR OIL, in cases of twenty Gallons each, or in quantities to suit Purchasers.

To be had at THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held (D. V.) in the Supreme Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of forming an AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION of the above Society for the Colony of Hongkong, when the attendance of all Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the work of Bible circulation is earnestly requested.

The Choir will be taken by His Excellency the Governor at half past three o'clock precisely.

CHAS. F. WARREN,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

For Sale.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.

CHEESE and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONARY.

Malgas R. ISINS in bottles and tins.
LIMONDS in tins.
Klons FIGS in tins.
PRUNES in bottle.
Smoked Pomernian GOOSEBERG STS.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Just Arrived.
BRODWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may be had at Wholesale Price.

Address "A." Office of this paper.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

HENDRIE, PISSE & LUTY'S Fine Assortment of PERFUMES.

Also,
Dawson & Sons' BOOTS.
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by JULES BUZIERE,
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL and NAILS, 18 to 25 oz.

Superior CLARET, St. Prizette, 1852.
Superior CHAMPAGNE, H. PIPER & Co., carte blanche.
SPIRITS OF WINE, in Boxes of 1 doz. Bottles.
RAYNAL & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1866.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 25 oz. Muntz and Vianus.
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, April 5, 1866.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
CLARET.
FINK & Co., 200 boxes 1861, Chat Daux, 200 boxes 1862, Chat Daux, 200 boxes 1863, Chat Margaux.

MELOCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

FOR SALE.
FINE Copenhagen BUTTER, in tins of 23 lbs. net, and by the pound.

Prime Californian CHEESE, ANCHOVIES.—At
FREDERICKS, RODATZ & Co.
Hongkong, December 24, 1867.

STEAM COALS.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board.

ENGLISH—Londoner West Hartley, J. Davison's West Hartley, Straker's West Hartley.

WELSH—Blengworth Marthyr. Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, March 16, 1866.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELLE, &c. and pils.

Chillingworth's SHERRY and FORT CHAMBERLIN WHISKY.
WHITE & PRICE'S BRANDY.